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ABSTRACT

This document presents a statistical overview of current demographic and socioeconomic data on Hispanics, as well as on major demographic changes during the last decade. Brief textual interpretations accompany each of 23 tables. In summary, the data show a fast-growing, young, active and diverse population closing some gaps in social and economic status with the overall population. In areas such as education, labor force participation, and business ownership, Hispanics have shown improvement. On the other hand, unemployment and poverty rates have risen, and cash income levels have fallen in recent years. A discussion of the source and reliability of the data is included, as well as an index of Census Bureau reports containing data on persons of Spanish origin. (KH)

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UD 023 886

Condition of Hispanics in America Today

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Introduction

This report (text and charts) was originally prepared as testimony by C. Louis Kincannon, Acting Director, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, for Hearings of the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The hearings were held September 13, 1983.

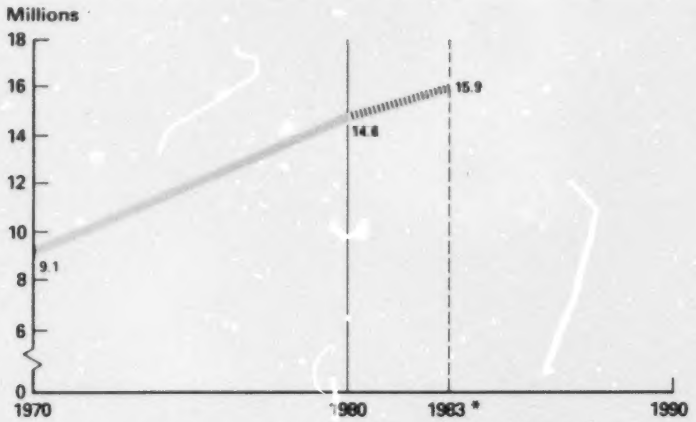
The Census Bureau has produced a wealth of statistics on the Hispanic population from the 1980 census and current surveys. A list of data products, at the end of this report, shows the volume and scope of these statistics. Using data extracted from these sources, this document presents a statistical overview of the current conditions of Hispanics, as well as major demographic changes during the last decade. More detailed information appears in the census products.

The Hispanic community is a young, diverse, and dynamic population that is experiencing rapid growth. The diversity is exhibited in the distinct communities of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Spanish origin* groups. The rapid growth has had an effect upon a number of areas which are noted in this report. During the last decade, the Hispanic population experienced progress in only some social and economic areas.

* "Spanish origin" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this report.

CHART 1.

Spanish Origin Population



*Based on provisional independent estimates.

The Census Bureau reported 9 million Hispanics in 1970 and 14.6 million Hispanics in 1980. Hispanics constituted 6.4 percent of the total population of the United States in 1980. The Bureau estimates that there were about 15.9 million Hispanics in March 1983.

Well over half, or about 9 million, of all Hispanics in 1980 were of Mexican origin; 2 million were of Puerto Rican origin; under 1 million were of Cuban origin; and 3 million were of Other Spanish origin.

CHART 2.

Questions on Spanish Origin or Descent

1980 Census
(100-Percent Basis)

7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*	O No (not Spanish/Hispanic) O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano O Yes, Puerto Rican O Yes, Cuban O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

1970 Census
(5-Percent Basis)

13b. Is this person's origin or descent — *(Fill one circle)*	
O Mexican	O Central or South American
O Puerto Rican	O Other Spanish
O Cuban	O No, none of these

The 1980 census information on the Hispanic population comes from answers to a question on Spanish origin, based on self-identification, that was asked of everyone in the Nation. Specifically, persons were counted as Hispanics if they answered that they were of Mexican, Mexican-American, or Chicano; Puerto Rican; Cuban; or Other Spanish origin. Persons in the Other Spanish category included those from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or persons identifying generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc. The Census Bureau consulted extensively with the Census Advisory Committee on the Spanish Origin Population for the 1980 Census on the development of this question, as well as on other census plans pertinent to the Hispanic community.

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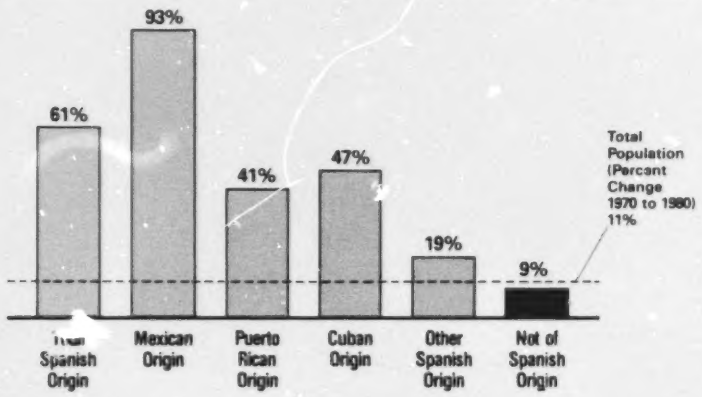
CHART 3.

Population Growth

(Percent Change 1970 to 1980)

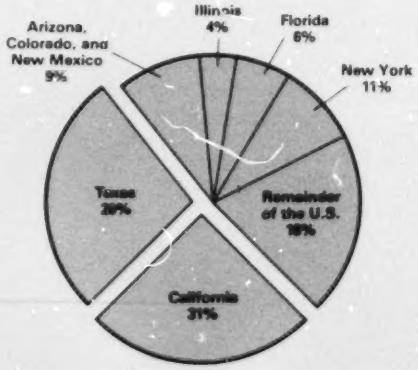


The 14.6 million Hispanics represented a 61-percent increase since 1970. Compared to the 9-percent growth for non-Hispanics, the proportionate increase for Hispanics is enormous. This growth resulted in part from high fertility and substantial immigration from Mexico, Cuba, and other Central and South American countries. But other factors contributing to the large increase were overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts undoubtedly contributed to the higher count in 1980.

All of the Hispanic groups contributed to this substantial growth during the 1970s. The Mexican origin population, which is by far the largest Hispanic group, grew by 93 percent during the decade; both Puerto Ricans and Cubans grew by more than 40 percent, persons of Other Spanish origin by 19 percent.

CHART 4.

Distribution of the Spanish Population by State: 1980



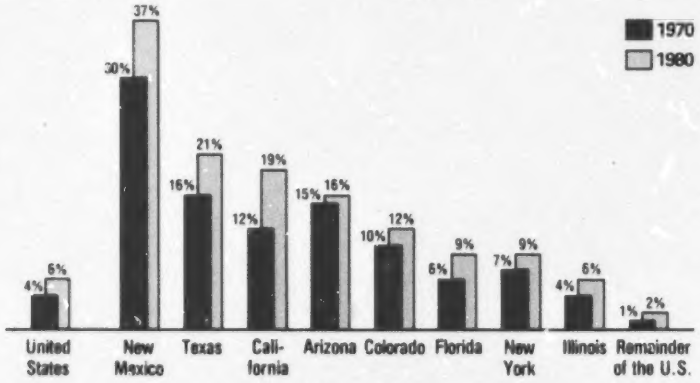
Base – Total persons of Spanish Origin in the United States.

Although the growth of the Hispanic population was widespread, in 1980 most Hispanics (60 percent) were still concentrated in the five Southwestern States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. What is most dramatic is that both California and Texas, which had in 1970 the first and second largest Hispanic populations, increased their share of this population. By 1980, over 50 percent of all Hispanics in the Nation resided in those two States. Outside of the Southwest, sizable concentrations of Hispanics were found in New York, Florida, and Illinois.

When looking at the separate Hispanic groups, different concentrations and geographic distributions can be noted. Although Mexicans are still largely concentrated in the Southwest, they became more widely dispersed during the 1970s. By 1980, six States outside the Southwest—Illinois, Michigan, Washington, Florida, Indiana, and Ohio—each had more than 50,000 persons of Mexican origin. Puerto Ricans moved from New York, which is still the major port of entry for this group, to other States in the Northeast and North Central regions. Unlike the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, the concentration of Cubans in Florida increased so that in 1980 more than one-half of the Nation's Cubans resided in that State.

CHART 5.

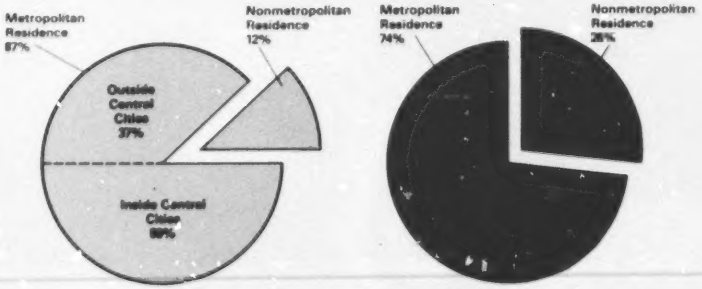
Percent Spanish of Total Population by Area



Because of the substantial growth of Hispanics, they constituted a larger proportion—6.4 percent—of the national population in 1980 than the 4.5 percent in 1970. The Hispanic proportion of the population also increased in each of the States with major concentrations of Hispanics. By 1980, Hispanics were more than one-third of the total population in New Mexico, about one-fifth in Texas and California; and about one-tenth or more in four other States—Arizona, Colorado, Florida, and New York.

CHART 6.

Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1980



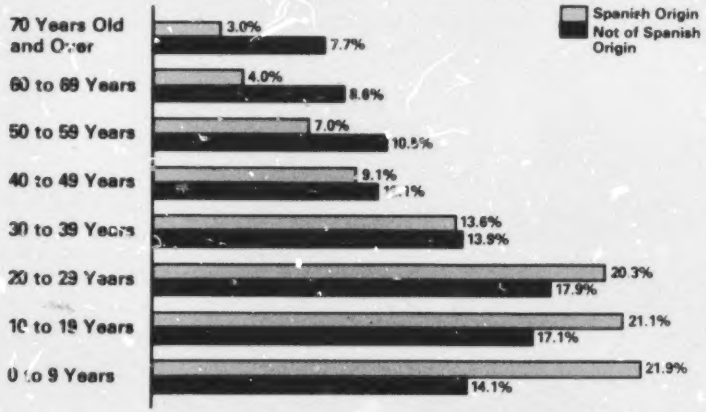
Base – Total persons of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin.

Hispanics are largely metropolitan dwellers. And they were more likely than non-Hispanics to live in central cities. For instance, in 1980, one-half of all Hispanics resided in the central cities of metropolitan areas compared with slightly less than one-third of non-Hispanics.

Not only did most Hispanics live in the metropolitan areas, but they were heavily concentrated in the largest areas—those of 1 million or more persons. Puerto Ricans and Cubans were more likely to live in the largest metropolitan areas (73 and 83 percent, respectively) than Mexican origin persons (55 percent).

CHART 7.

Age: 1980

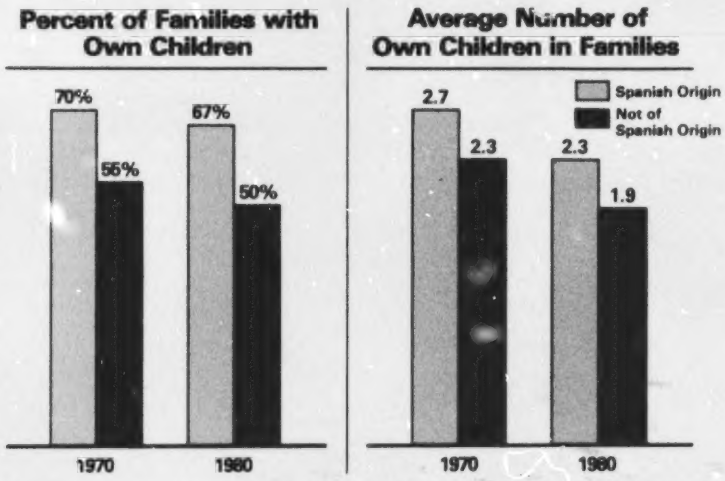


Base – Total population of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin.

Hispanics, generally, are a youthful population. Looking at the age chart, one can see much larger proportions of Hispanics than non-Hispanics in the younger age groups; more than 20 percent of Hispanics were under 10 years old in 1980 compared to 14 percent of non-Hispanics. Conversely, Hispanics have lower proportions in the older age groups; for example, only 3 percent of all Hispanics were 70 years old and over, less than one-half the proportion for non-Hispanics. In 1980, the median age of Hispanics was only 23 years, compared to 31 for non-Hispanics. The younger Hispanic population is in part a result of higher fertility levels.

Interestingly enough, there are some significant differences among the Hispanic groups. The Cubans are the oldest group with a median age of 38 years, topping that for non-Hispanics; but Puerto Rican and Mexican origin persons are extremely young populations with median ages of about 22 years. The higher median age for Cubans compared to other groups reflects, mainly, the older ages of Cuban immigrants.

CHART 8.



Base – Families of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin.

Base – Families of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin with own children.

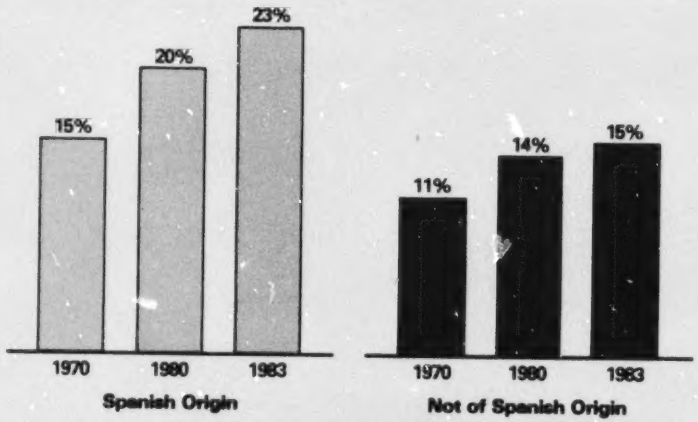
Hispanic families were more likely than non-Hispanic families to have children. In 1980, two-thirds of Hispanic families contained children compared to one-half of non-Hispanic families. Both groups showed declines from 1970.

Because of higher fertility levels, the average number of children in families was larger among Hispanics than non-Hispanics in 1980–2.3 compared to 1.9 own children, respectively. The averages decreased for both groups since 1970, but the decline was less for Hispanics.

CHART 9.

Families Maintained by Women

Percent of Families



Base – Total number of families of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin.

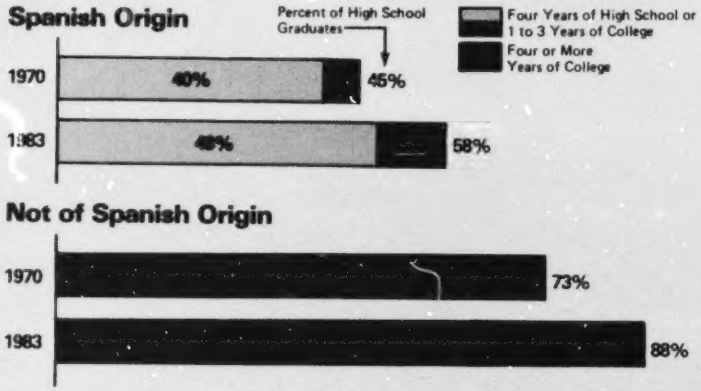
Similar to the trend for the rest of the Nation, the percentage of Hispanic families maintained by women moved upward in recent years. By 1983, 23 percent of Hispanic families were maintained by women, a higher percent than the corresponding figure for non-Hispanic families, 15 percent.

Among Hispanic families, the proportion maintained by women was noticeably higher for Puerto Ricans—about 40 percent—than for other Hispanic groups.

CHART 10.

Educational Attainment

(Persons 25 to 34 Years Old)



Base – Total persons of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin 25 to 34 years old.

It is most encouraging to observe the marked improvement in the educational attainment level of young Hispanics. In 1983, 58 percent of young Hispanic adults (25 to 34 years old) were high school graduates, compared to only 45 percent in 1970. This improvement also appears in the proportions of college graduates, which was 10 percent in 1983 but only 5 percent in 1970.

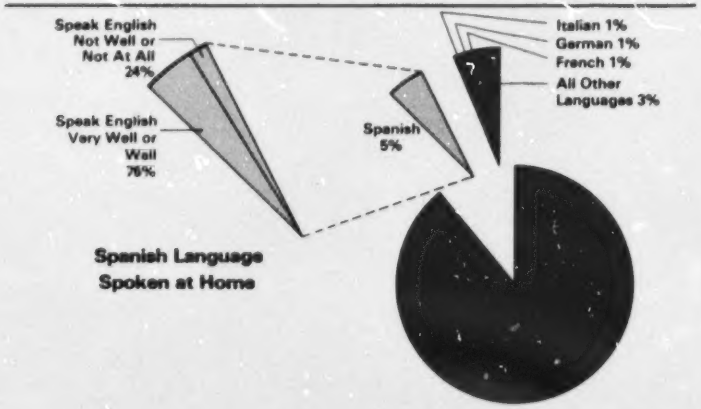
Despite these gains, Hispanics have not reached the level of non-Hispanics. In 1983, 88 percent of young non-Hispanic adults were high school graduates and 25 percent had completed 4 years or more of college.

There are striking differences in educational attainment between young adults of selected Hispanic origin groups. Seventy-one percent of Cubans were high school graduates compared to 53 percent of Mexican and 55 percent of Puerto Rican origin persons.

CHART 11.

Language Spoken at Home: 1980

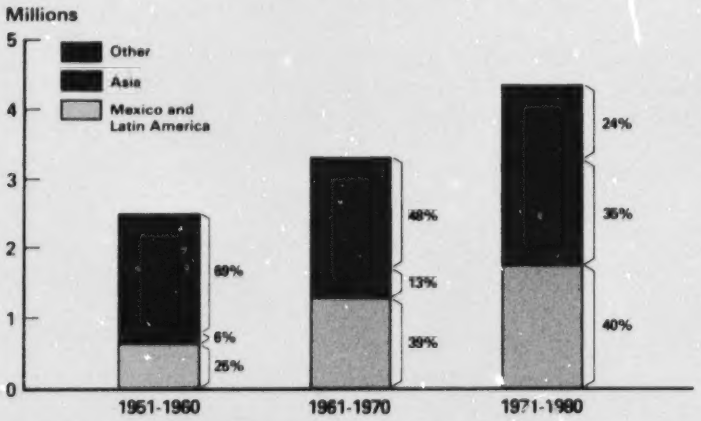
(Persons 3 Years Old and Over in the United States)



The 1980 census included a question on language spoken in the home. Of the non-English languages, Spanish was reported most frequently. Over 11 million persons, or 5 percent, reported that they spoke Spanish in the home. Of these Spanish speakers, about one-fourth reported that they did not speak English well or at all.

CHART 12.

Legal Immigration by Area of Origin



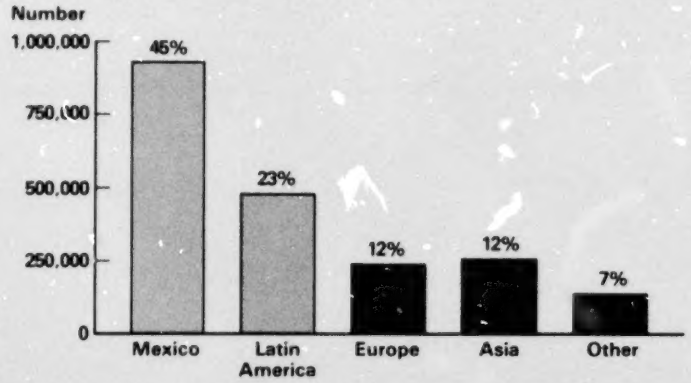
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

As noted previously, part of the substantial growth of the Hispanic population in the United States is a result of the very large increase in immigration from Spanish-speaking countries, particularly Mexico. During the 1970s, about 650,000 legal immigrants of Mexican origin came to the United States.

CHART 13.

Area of Birth of Undocumented Aliens* Counted in the 1980 Census

(Estimates)

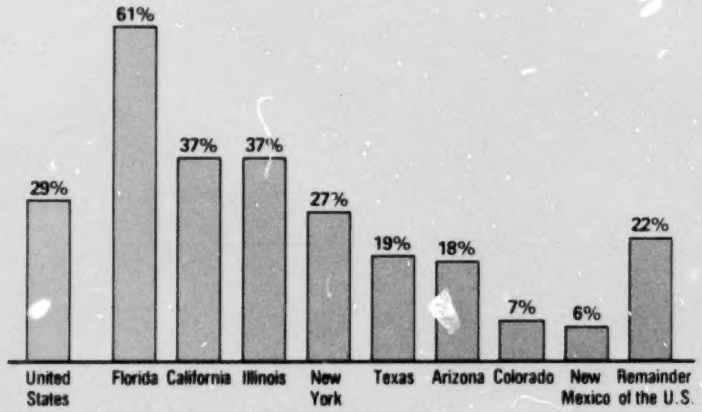


*The estimate of the undocumented alien population was derived using the 1980 census count of aliens and Immigration and Naturalization Service data on legal aliens in the United States

Recently completed research estimates that the census counted about 2 million undocumented aliens. Mexico contributed over 45 percent, or over 900,000 persons. No other individual country contributed so many. The remainder of Latin America and the Caribbean area accounted for 23 percent of the undocumented aliens in the Nation, about 480,000 persons.

CHART 14.

Percent Spanish Foreign Born: 1980



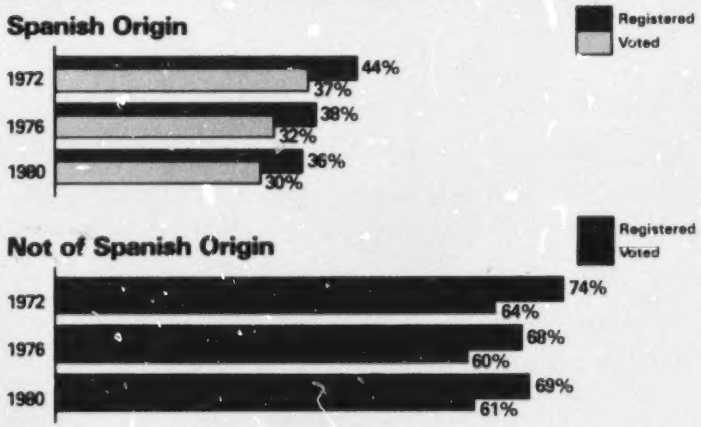
Base — Total Spanish origin population in each area.

As a result of the large flow of immigrants, about one-third of the Hispanic population in the United States in 1980 was foreign born. Florida contained the highest proportion—61 percent. This is not surprising because of the large number of Cubans who came to the United States in the 1960s.

Among the States with the largest Hispanic populations, California and Illinois each ranked second, with 37 percent foreign born. Surprisingly, in Texas, whose border is a major source of entry for Mexican immigrants, only 19 percent were foreign born. Furthermore, New Mexico, which had the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population, had only a very small proportion foreign born (6 percent). Both Texas and New Mexico contain large numbers of indigenous Hispanics.

CHART 15.

Voting and Registration

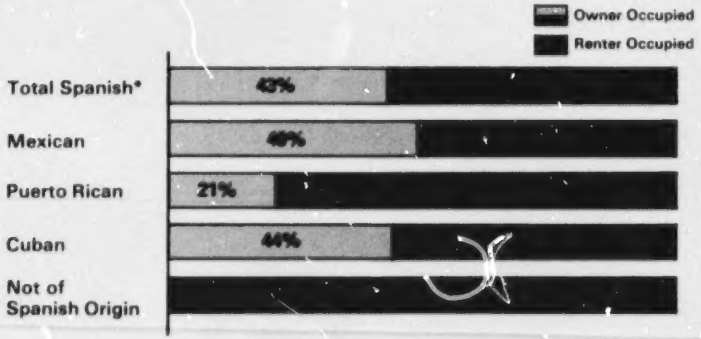


Base — Persons 18 years old and over of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin.

In the last two Presidential elections, the registration levels and voting participation of Hispanics were lower than in 1972. In the last Presidential election, 36 percent of Hispanics 18 years old and over reported that they had registered; only 30 percent voted. In each election, the voter-registration and participation rates were lower for Hispanics than for non-Hispanics. The substantially lower rates of Hispanics are partly the result of the relatively higher and growing proportion of foreign born among Hispanics.

CHART 16.

Percent of Households Owner or Renter Occupied: 1980



*Includes "Other Spanish" not shown separately.

Base — Total all housing units with householders of respective origins.

Home ownership is relatively low among Hispanics. In 1980, less than half of Hispanic households lived in homes they owned compared to two-thirds for the non-Hispanic households.

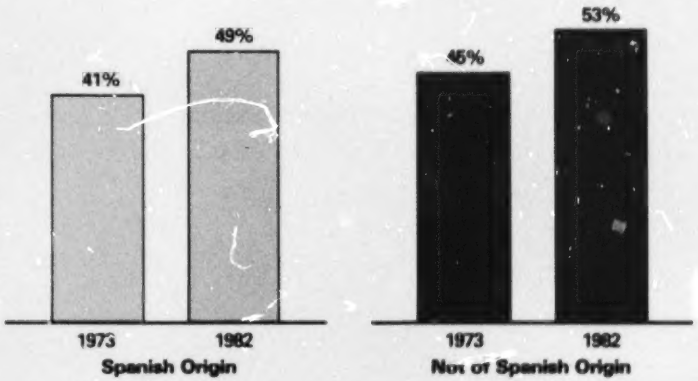
In looking at the individual Hispanic groups, home ownership rates in 1980 were much higher for Mexican and Cuban origin persons (49 and 44 percent, respectively) than for those of Puerto Rican origin (21 percent). The high proportion of Puerto Rican households that were renter-occupied (79 percent) reflects in part their very high concentration in central cities of metropolitan areas and their lower income levels.

The 1980 home ownership rate for Hispanic households showed no improvement over 1970 despite gains by Cuban and Puerto Rican households because the home ownership rate for Mexican origin households declined.

CHART 17.

Labor Force Participation Rates of Women

(Annual Averages)



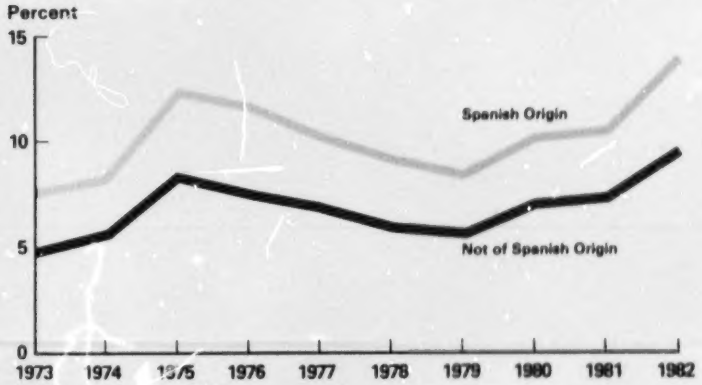
Base — Total women 16 years old and over of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin.

The proportion of Hispanic women in the labor force jumped from 41 percent in 1973 to 49 percent in 1982. This increase for Hispanic women is consistent with the trend for non-Hispanic women. By contrast, the proportion of Hispanic men in the civilian labor force in 1982 showed no significant change from the 1973 level.

CHART 18.

Unemployment Rates

(Annual Averages)



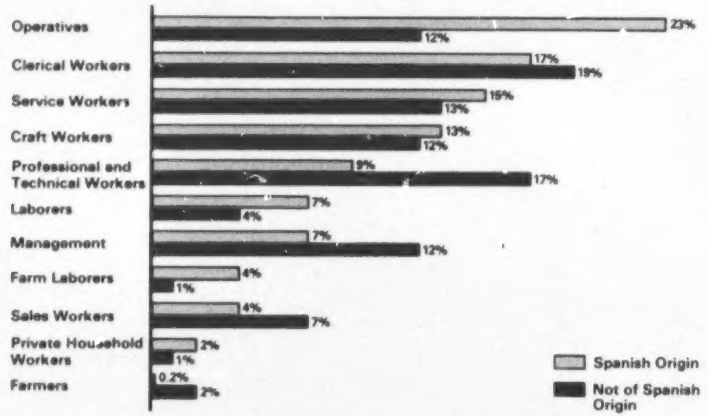
Base — Persons of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force.

Since 1973, when annual data on the unemployment of Hispanics first became available, Hispanic unemployment rates have been consistently higher than those for non-Hispanics. In 1982, as well as in 1973, the Hispanic unemployment rate was about one and one-half times that of non-Hispanics.

The unemployment situation for Hispanics reflected the changing economic conditions of the Nation. The jobless rates of Hispanics climbed during the recession of 1973-75 and then showed a significant downward movement until the end of the decade. However, during the 1979 to 1982 period, their unemployment rate climbed again and grew from 8.3 percent to 13.8 percent. The particularly marked increase from 1981 to 1982 in the unemployment rate of Hispanics resulted from the most recent recession, which also caused a rise in the rate for non-Hispanic persons.

CHART 19.

Occupation Distribution: 1982



Base – Persons of Spanish origin or not of Spanish origin 16 years old and over, employed in the civilian labor force.

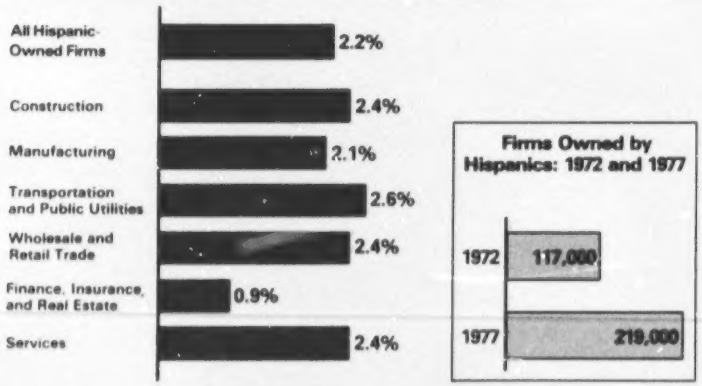
Note: Based on 1970 occupation classifications.

Occupation statistics paint different portraits for Hispanic and non-Hispanic persons. In 1982, about one-fourth of Hispanics were in operative occupations, such as manufacturing machine operators, service station attendants, and truck drivers. This was about twice the proportion for non-Hispanics. Although 9 percent of Hispanics were employed as professional and technical workers, almost double that proportion of non-Hispanics were employed in these jobs. Furthermore, employed Hispanics were less likely to be working as managers and administrators than were non-Hispanics.

CHART 20.

Hispanic-Owned Firms by Industry: 1977

Percent of All Firms

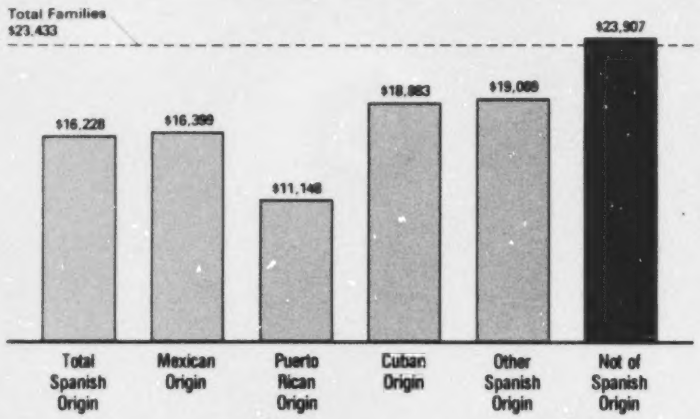


A glimpse at data on businesses shows that there were 219,000 Hispanic-owned firms in 1977, compared to 117,000 in 1972. Although part of the increase can be attributed to expanded coverage of businesses, the actual gain by Hispanic firms was rather impressive.

In 1977, Hispanic firms accounted for 2 percent of the 10 million firms in this country. For each industry, the proportion of Hispanic firms was also small, each below 3 percent.

CHART 21.

Median Family Income in 1982



On average, the income levels of Hispanic families were lower than those for non-Hispanic families. The median money income of Hispanic families in 1982 was about $16,000 compared with a median of about $24,000 for non-Hispanic families. Looking at the figures in more detail, one can see substantial differences in family income among the Hispanic groups. Puerto Rican families had the lowest median family income of about $11,000 in 1982. The median cash income of Mexican origin families was about $16,000; Cuban and Other Spanish origin families had the highest median incomes of about $19,000.

The cash income levels of families may be related to a number of factors, such as number of workers in the family, educational attainment levels, and composition of the family. The proportion of Puerto Rican families with no workers was much higher than for other Hispanic groups. In addition, the educational attainment levels of Puerto Ricans were relatively low. These are some of the factors which contribute to the lower incomes of Puerto Rican families.

The money income figures do not reflect the fact that many families receive part of their income in a nonmoney form, such as Medicare benefits or employer contributions to health and pension programs. Noncash benefits intended for the low-income population are discussed later in this report.

CHART 22.

Median Family Money Income

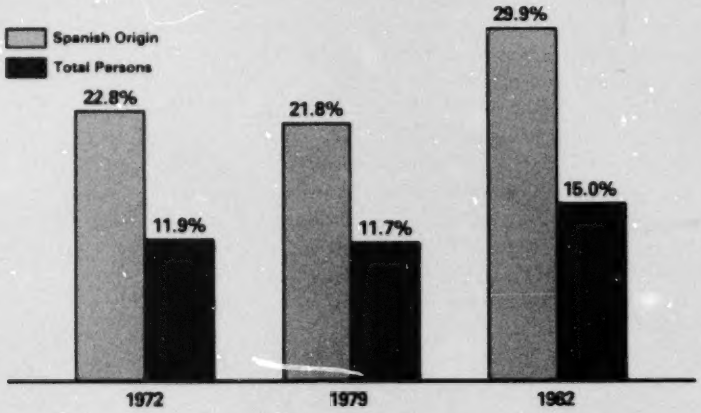
(In 1982 Dollars)

Overall, the changes during the last 10 years in the income and poverty levels of Hispanics were not encouraging. From 1972 to the mid-1970s, the median cash income of Hispanic families generally moved downward. Gains during the latter half of the 1970 decade offset the earlier decline. In the most recent period, 1979 to 1982, Hispanic families experienced a substantial decrease of about 14 percent in real median family income.

During the last 10 years, the median cash income of non-Hispanic families showed the same general pattern of changes as that for Hispanic families.

CHART 23.

Poverty Rates of Persons



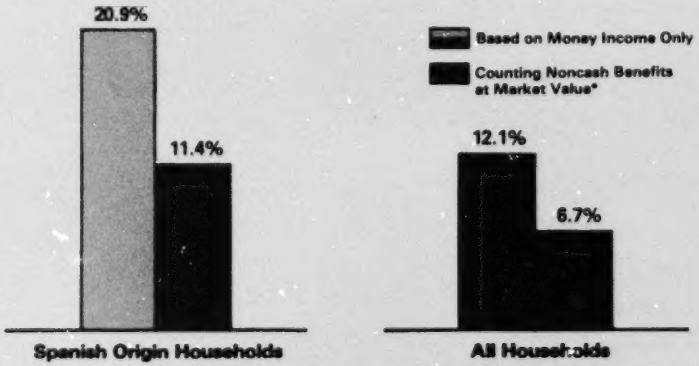
Base — Total, all persons or persons of Spanish origin for whom poverty status is determined.

The proportion of Hispanic persons below the poverty level in 1982 was very high—about 30 percent—and represented a sharp increase over the 1979 rate, 22 percent. The recent recession and associated rise in unemployment contributed to the increase in the poverty rate. The 1982 proportion was also much higher than the 1972 rate.

The poverty rates for Hispanics have been consistently higher than those for the total population throughout these years.

CHART 24.

Poverty Rates for Households: 1979



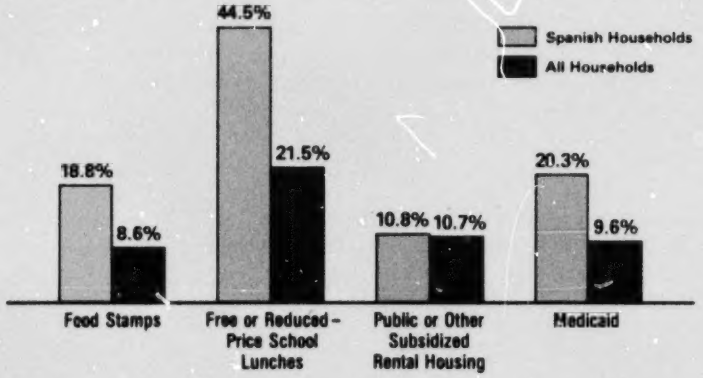
*Includes food stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, public housing, medicaid, and medicare.

Base-Total Spanish origin households or all households.

During the past decade, there has been a rapid growth in public programs that provide food, housing, and medical assistance to the poor. While these benefits have increased enormously over the past 10-12 years, their value is not counted as income for purposes of measuring the number of households with incomes below the poverty level. A study conducted by the Bureau shows that inclusion of the market value of food stamps, public housing, free and reduced-price lunches, Medicaid, and Medicare would have reduced the percentage of all poor households from 12 percent to about 7 percent in 1979. The comparable reduction for Hispanic households was from 21 percent to 11 percent.

CHART 25.

Percent of Households Receiving Specified Noncash Benefits: 1982



Base – Total Spanish origin households or all households.

With the exception of public housing, a much higher proportion of Hispanic than all households in 1982 received noncash benefits intended for the low-income population. Of Hispanic households, for example, about 19 percent received food stamps and 45 percent contained children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches.

SUMMARY

In summary, the statistical portrait of Hispanics in the United States, presented by the latest decennial census and current surveys, shows a fast-growing, young, active, and diverse population closing some gaps in social and economic status with the overall population. In areas such as education, labor force participation, and business ownership, Hispanics have shown improvements. On the other hand, unemployment and poverty rates have risen, and cash income levels have fallen in recent years. The Census Bureau intends to continue the collection, analysis, and publication of statistical information to provide up-to-date information on Hispanics.

Source and Reliability of the Data

Sources of the Data. This chart book includes data from the Bureau of the Census and the United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Census Bureau data, which cover a wide range of topics, were collected primarily in the 1980 Census of Population and in the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS).

In order to obtain more reliable data for the Spanish origin population, starting in March 1973 the CPS sample was enlarged to include all households from the previous November sample which contained at least one person of Spanish origin. This resulted in almost doubling the number of sample persons of Spanish origin.

The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data involved the inflation or weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure used for 1981 through 1983 data appearing in this chart book utilized independent estimates based on the 1980 Decennial Census; 1971 through 1979 data utilized independent estimates based on the 1970 Decennial Census. This change in independent estimates had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percent distribution, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of the 1980 based population controls resulted in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for 1980 and later will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain population subgroups than for the total population.

Questions on age, sex, and race were asked of all persons in the 1980 census and are 100-percent count tabulations with limited edit and review procedures performed.

In the 1980 census, persons of Spanish origin or descent were those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Families were classified by the Spanish origin of the householder. Persons of more than one origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

In the CPS, persons of Spanish origin were identified by a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (and the origin of other household members) from a "flash-card" listing ethnic origins. Persons of Spanish origin, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

Reliability of the Estimates. Since the CPS estimates were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample: survey sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for the CPS data obtained from the Current Population Reports cited in the index primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling errors.

Nonsampling Variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units within the sample (undercoverage).

Index of Census Bureau Reports
Containing Data on Persons of Spanish Origin

REPORTS AND COMPUTER TAPE FILES
FROM THE 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
WHICH CONTAIN SPANISH ORIGIN DATA

1980 Census Volume I and II Population Reports Containing Spanish Origin Data

REPORTS NOW AVAILABLE

PC80-1-B General Population Characteristics

Reports available for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas.

PC80-1-C General Social and Economic Characteristics

Reports are presently being released on a state-by-state flow basis. Reports are being prepared for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas.

REPORTS PLANNED FOR PUBLICATION

To be issued: beginning Fall 1983 — PC80-1-D Detailed Population Characteristics

Reports will be prepared for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas.

To be issued: beginning late 1983 — PC80-2 Subject Reports

Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject. Selected subject reports will contain data on the Spanish origin population. In addition, tentative plans are to prepare a separate subject report focusing on persons of Spanish origin and persons of Spanish surname in the United States.

1980 Census Housing Reports, Volumes I Through V, Containing Spanish Origin Data

REPORTS NOW AVAILABLE

HC80-1-A General Housing Characteristics

Reports available for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas.

HC80-1-B Detailed Housing Characteristics

Reports are presently being released on a state-by-state flow basis. Reports are being prepared for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas.

REPORTS PLANNED FOR PUBLICATION

To be issued: beginning Fall 1983 — HC80-2 Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

Reports will be prepared for the United States, each State, each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

To be issued: beginning late 1983 — HC80-3 Subject Reports

Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject. Plans for these reports are currently being developed. Selected subject reports will contain data on the Spanish origin population.

To be issued: Fall 1983 — HC80-4 Components of Inventory Change

To be issued: Fall 1983 — HC80-5 Residential Finance

1980 Census Supplementary Reports Containing Spanish Origin Data

Series PC80-S1, PHC80-S1, and PHC80-S2

Population Reports - Series PC80-S1

1 Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980

5 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980

7 Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980

8 Detailed Occupation and Years of School Completed by Age, for the Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1980

Joint Population and Housing Reports

PHC80-S1-1 Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

PHC80-S2 Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. Reports are available for each State and the District of Columbia.

1980 Census Joint Population and Housing Reports Containing Spanish Origin Data

Series PHC80

REPORTS NOW AVAILABLE

PHC80-V Final Population and Housing Unit Counts

Presents provisional Spanish origin population counts. Reports are available for the United States and each State.

PHC80-1 Block Statistics

This set of reports consists of 375 sets of microfiche (no printed reports), and includes a report for each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA; a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSAs; and a U.S. Summary report which is an index to the set. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available.

PHC80-2 Census Tracts

Reports are presently being released on a flow basis. One report will be prepared for each SMSA, as well as one for most States and Puerto Rico covering the tracted areas outside SMSAs (designated selected areas).

PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

PHC80-4 Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

Reports are available for each State and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-SP-1 Neighborhood Statistics Program

Reports are presently being released on a flow basis. A report will be prepared for each State and the District of Columbia.

1980 Census Computer Tape Files Containing Spanish Origin Data

COMPUTER TAPE FILES NOW AVAILABLE

STF 1 Summary Tape File 1

Summary 100-percent characteristics are shown for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSAs, SMSAs, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas.

STF 2 Summary Tape File 2

Detailed 100-percent characteristics are shown for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSAs, SMSAs, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts.

STF 3 Summary Tape File 3

Summary sample characteristics are shown for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSAs, SMSAs, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, block groups and enumeration districts.

STF 4 Summary Tape File 4

More detailed sample characteristics are shown for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSAs, SMSAs, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and census tracts.

P.L. 94-171 Computer Tape File prepared in accordance with Public Law 94-171.

The files are issued on a State-by-State basis and are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

COMPUTER TAPE FILES NOW AVAILABLE (continued)

Census/EEO Special File This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to Equal Employment Opportunity and affirmative action uses.

Data are provided for all counties, SMSAs, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

Public-Use Microdata Samples There are three mutually exclusive samples: the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSAs will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

COMPUTER TAPE FILES PLANNED FOR RELEASE

To be issued beginning Fall 1983: STF 5 Summary Tape File 5

Will provide detailed cross-tabulations of sample characteristics for the United States, States, SMSAs, counties and cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants, central cities of SMSAs, and towns or townships of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS WHICH CONTAIN SPANISH ORIGIN DATA

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Reports

Series P-20 - Population Characteristics

ALL SPANISH REPORTS

P-20 No.	
361	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1980 (Advance Report)
354	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1979
347	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1979 (Advance Report)
339	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1978
329	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1977
328	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1978 (Advance Report)
317	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1977 (Advance Report)
310	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1976
302	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1976 (Advance Report)
290	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1975
283	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1975 (Advance Report)

ALL SPANISH REPORTS (continued)

P-20 No.	
280	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1974
267	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1974 (Advance Report)
264	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1973
259	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1973 (Advance Report)
250	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1972 and 1971
238	Selected Characteristics of Persons and Families of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Other Spanish Origin: March 1972
224	Selected Characteristics of Persons and Families of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Other Spanish Origin: March 1971
213	Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: November 1969

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

P-20 No.	
373	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1981 (Advance Report)
362	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1980 (Advance Report)
360	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1979
356	Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1979 and 1978
355	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1979 (Advance Report)
351	Major Field of Study of College Students: October 1978
346	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1978
343	Vocational School Experience: October 1976
342	Travel to School: October 1978
337	Relative Progress of Children in School: 1976

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

P-20 No.	
335	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1978 (Advance Report)
333	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1977
321	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1977 (Advance Report)
319	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1976
314	Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1977 and 1976
309	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1976 (Advance Report)
303	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1975
299	College Plans of High School Seniors: October 1975
298	Daytime Care of Children: October 1974 and February 1975
295	Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1975
294	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1975 (Advance Report)
289	Major Field of Study of College Students: October 1974
286	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1974
284	College Plans of High School Seniors: October 1974
281	Income and Expenses of Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Schools: October 1973
278	School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1974
274	Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1973 and 1974
272	Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1973
260	Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1972
257	Undergraduate Enrollment in 2-Year and 4-Year Colleges: October 1972
220	Ethnic Origin and Educational Attainment: November 1969

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U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Reports

Series P-20 - Population Characteristics

FERTILITY

P-20 No.	
379	Fertility of American Women: June 1982 (Advance Report)
378	Fertility of American Women: June 1981
375	Fertility of American Women: June 1980
369	Fertility of American Women: June 1981 (Advance Report)
364	Fertility of American Women: June 1980 (Advance Report)
358	Fertility of American Women: June 1979
341	Fertility of American Women: June 1978
330	Fertility of American Women: June 1978 (Advance Report)
325	Fertility of American Women: June 1977
316	Fertility of American Women: June 1977 (Advance Report)
315	Trends in Childspacing: June 1975
308	Fertility of American Women: June 1976
301	Fertility of American Women: June 1975
288	Fertility History and Prospects of American Women: June 1975
277	Fertility Expectations of American Women: June 1974
269	Prospect for American Fertility: June 1974
265	Fertility Expectations of American Women: June 1973
254	Birth Expectations of American Wives: June 1973
226	Fertility Variations by Ethnic Origin: November 1969

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U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Reports

Series P-20 - Population Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

P-20 No.	
381	Household and Family Characteristics: March 1982
371	Household and Family Characteristics: March 1981
366	Household and Family Characteristics: March 1980
352	Household and Family Characteristics: March 1979
345	Households and Families by Type: March 1979 (Advance Report)
340	Household and Family Characteristics: March 1978
327	Households and Families by Type: March 1978 (Advance Report)
326	Household and Family Characteristics: March 1977
313	Households and Families by Type: March 1977 (Advance Report)
311	Household and Family Characteristics: March 1976

MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

P-20 No.	
380	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1982
372	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1981
365	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1980
349	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1979
338	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1978
323	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1977
312	Marriage, Divorce, Widowhood, and Remarriage by Family Characteristics: June 1975
306	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1976
297	Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces in the United States: June 1975

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Reports

Series P-20 — Population Characteristics

MIGRATION

P-20 No.	
377	Geographical Mobility: March 1980 to March 1981
368	Geographical Mobility: March 1975 to March 1980
353	Geographical Mobility: March 1975 to March 1979
331	Geographical Mobility: March 1975 to March 1978
320	Geographical Mobility: March 1975 to March 1977
305	Geographical Mobility: March 1975 to March 1976

POPULATION PROFILE

P-20 No.	
374	Population Profile of the United States: 1981
363	Population Profile of the United States: 1980
350	Population Profile of the United States: 1979
336	Population Profile of the United States: 1978
334	Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976
324	Population Profile of the United States: 1977
307	Population Profile of the United States: 1976
292	Population Profile of the United States: 1975
279	Population Profile of the United States: 1974

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Reports

Series P-20 — Population Characteristics

VOTING

P-20 No.	
Press Release (CB83-63)	Nearly Half of Voting-Age Population Went to the Polls in November 1982, Census Bureau Reports
370	Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1980
359	Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1980 (Advance Report)
344	Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1978
332	Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1978 (Advance Report)
322	Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1976
304	Voter Participation in November 1976 (Advance Report)
293	Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1974
275	Voter Participation in November 1974
253	Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1972

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Reports

Series P-60 - Consumer Income

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

P-60 No.	
140	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1982 (Advance data from the March 1983 Current Population Survey)
138	Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1981
137	Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1981
136	Characteristics of Households and Persons Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1981

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS (continued)

P-60 No.	
135	Characteristics of Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1981 (Advance data from the March 1982 Current Population Survey)
134	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1981 (Advance data from the March 1982 Current Population Survey)
133	Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980
132	Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1980
131	Characteristics of Households and Persons Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1980 (With comparable data for 1979)
130	Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1979
129	Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979
128	Characteristics of Households Receiving Noncash Benefits: 1980
127	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1980 (Advance Report)
126	Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979
125	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979
124	Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1978
123	Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1978
121	Money Income in 1978 of Households in the United States
120	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1978 (Advance Report)
119	Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1977
118	Money Income in 1977 of Families and Persons in the United States
117	Money Income in 1977 of Households in the United States
116	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1977 (Advance Report)
115	Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1976
114	Money Income in 1976 of Families and Persons in the United States

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS (continued)

P-60 No.	
113	Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the West Region, by Divisions and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)
112	Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)
111	Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the North Central Region, by Divisions and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)
110	Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the Northeast Region, by Divisions and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)
109	Household Money Income in 1976 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households
108	Household Money Income in 1975, by Housing Tenure and Residence, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)
107	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1976 (Advance Report)
106	Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1975
105	Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States
104	Household Money Income in 1975 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households
103	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1975 and 1974 Revisions
102	Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1974
99	Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1974 (Advance Report)
98	Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973
94	Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973 (Advance Report)
91	Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1972

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports

Series P-25 - Population Estimates and Projections

P-25 No.	
917	Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981
916	Projections of the Population of Voting Age for States: November 1982
879	Projections of the Population of Voting Age for States: November 1980
732	Projections of the Population of Voting Age for States: November 1978
627	Language Minority, Illiteracy, and Voting Data Used in Making Determinations for the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1975 (Public Law 94-73)
626	Projections of the Population of Voting Age for States: November 1976

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports

Series P-28 - Special Censuses

P-28 No.	
1567	Special Census of Lower Manhattan, New York City, New York: September 26, 1978
1566	Special Census of La Plata and Montezuma Counties, Colorado: April 4, 1978
1556	1976 Census of Camden, New Jersey: September 14, 1976
1551	1976 Census of Travis County, Texas: April 20, 1976

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports

Series P-23 - Special Studies

P-23 No.	
127	Labor Force Status and Other Characteristics of Persons With Work Disability: 1982
126	Estimating After-Tax Money Income Distributions Using Data From the March Current Population Survey
125	Selected Characteristics of Persons in Social Science and Psychology: 1978
124	Child Support and Alimony: 1981 (Advance Report)
122	The Journey to Work in the United States: 1979
121	Private School Enrollment, Tuition, and Enrollment Trends: October 1979
120	Selected Characteristics of Persons in Mathematical Specialties: 1978
119	Selected Characteristics of Persons in Environmental Science: 1978
118	Wage and Salary Data From the Income Survey Development Program: 1979 (Preliminary Data for Interview Period One)

Series P-23 - Special Studies--Continued

P-23 No.	
116	Ancestry and Language in the United States: November 1979
114	Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1980
113	Selected Characteristics of Persons in Life Science: 1978
112	Child Support and Alimony: 1978
111	Social and Economic Characteristics of Americans During Midlife
110	Characteristics of Households and Persons Receiving Noncash Benefits: 1979
108	Selected Characteristics of Persons in Physical Science: 1978
107	Families Maintained by Female Householders: 1970-79
106	Child Support and Alimony: 1978 (Advance Report)
102	Nonvoting Americans
100	A Statistical Portrait of Women in the United States: 1978
85	Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population: 1978
84	Divorce, Child Custody, and Child Support
82	Coverage of the Hispanic Population of the United States in the 1970 Census
77	Perspectives on American Husbands and Wives
75	Social and Economic Characteristics of the Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population: 1977 to 1970
74	Registration and Voting in November 1976--Jurisdictions Covered by the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1975
70	Perspectives on American Fertility

Series P-23 – Special Studies–Continued

P-23 No.	
66	Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976
63	Premarital Fertility
61	Characteristics of Households Purchasing Foodstamps
60	Language Usage in the United States: July 1975
59	Demographic Aspects of Aging and the Older Population in the United States
58	A Statistical Portrait of Women in the U. S.
57	Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population 1974
55	Social and Economic Characteristics of the Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population: 1974 and 1970
51	Characteristics of American Youth: 1974
50	Female Family Heads
49	Population of the United States - Trends and Prospects: 1950-1990

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Reports

Series P-27 – Farm Population

P-27 No.	
55	Farm Population of the United States: 1981
54	Farm Population of the United States: 1980
53	Farm Population of the United States: 1979
52	Farm Population of the United States: 1978
51	Farm Population of the United States: 1977

REPORTS FROM THE ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY WHICH CONTAIN SPANISH ORIGIN DATA

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Annual Housing Survey Reports

Series H-150 – Housing Characteristics for the United States and Regions

Part	
A	General Housing Characteristics: Annual report 1973 - 1981
B	Indicators of Housing and Neighborhood Quality: Annual report 1973 - 1977
B	Indicators of Housing and Neighborhood Quality by Financial Characteristics: Annual reports 1978 - 1981
C	Financial Characteristics of the Housing Inventory: Annual reports 1973 - 1981
D	Housing Characteristics of Recent Movers: Annual reports 1973 - 1981
E	Urban and Rural Housing Characteristics: Annual reports 1974 - 1981
F	Financial Characteristics by Indicators of Housing and Neighborhood Quality: Annual reports 1973 - 1977 (Published in 1973 as Series H-151-73, No. 1)
F	Energy-Related Housing Characteristics: Annual reports 1978 - 1981

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Annual Housing Survey Reports

Series H-170, Housing Characteristics for Selected Metropolitan Areas

This series of reports presents statistics on housing and household characteristics from the Annual Housing Survey for selected standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs). The SMSA surveys are conducted in 60 selected SMSAs which are divided into 4 groups of 15 each, with each group interviewed every 4 years.

A separate report is issued for each of the 60 SMSAs (48 of the reports contain data for households of Spanish origin). Each report consists of 5 parts. Part A presents statistics on general housing characteristics, part B on indicators of housing and neighborhood quality, part C on financial characteristics, part D on recent mover households, and part F on financial characteristics cross-classified by indicators of housing and neighborhood quality.

Reports Containing Spanish Origin Data

H-170 No.	
2	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, California: 1974, 1977
3	Boston, Massachusetts: 1974, 1977
4	Dallas, Texas: 1974, 1977
5	Detroit, Michigan: 1977
6	Fort Worth, Texas: 1974, 1977
7	Los Angeles-Long Beach, California: 1974, 1977
10	Newark, New Jersey: 1974, 1977
11	Orlando, Florida: 1974, 1977
12	Phoenix, Arizona: 1974, 1977
14	Saginaw, Michigan: 1974, 1977
15	Salt Lake City, Utah: 1974, 1977
17	Tacoma, Washington: 1977
18	Washington, D.C.-MD-VA: 1974, 1977
19	Wichita, Kansas: 1974, 1977
20	Madison, Wisconsin: 1977
21	Atlanta, Georgia: 1975, 1978
22	Chicago, Illinois: 1975, 1979
24	Colorado Springs, Colorado: 1975, 1978
26	Hartford, Connecticut: 1975, 1979
27	Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas: 1975, 1978
28	Miami, Florida: 1975, 1979
29	Milwaukee, Wisconsin: 1975, 1979
30	New Orleans, Louisiana: 1975, 1978
31	Newport News-Hampton, Virginia: 1975, 1978
32	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, New Jersey: 1975, 1978
33	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-New Jersey: 1975, 1978
34	Portland, Oregon-Washington: 1975, 1979
35	Rochester, New York: 1975, 1978
36	San Antonio, Texas: 1975, 1978
37	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, California: 1975, 1978
38	San Diego, California: 1975, 1978
39	San Francisco-Oakland, California: 1975, 1978
40	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Massachusetts-Connecticut: 1975, 1978
41	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pennsylvania, New Jersey: 1976
44	Buffalo, New York: 1976, 1979
45	Cleveland, Ohio: 1976, 1979
46	Denver, Colorado: 1976, 1979
47	Grand Rapids, Michigan: 1976
48	Honolulu, Hawaii: 1976, 1979
49	Houston, Texas: 1976, 1979
51	Las Vegas, Nevada: 1976, 1979
53	New York, New York: 1976
54	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 1976
55	Omaha, Nebraska-Iowa: 1976, 1979
56	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, Rhode Island-Massachusetts: 1976
58	Sacramento, California: 1976
59	St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois: 1976
60	Seattle-Everett, Washington: 1976, 1979

REPORTS FROM THE SURVEY OF MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES WHICH CONTAIN SPANISH ORIGIN DATA

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Survey of Minority-Owned Businesses

MB77-2 Minority-Owned Businesses - Spanish Origin: 1977

MB72-2 Minority-Owned Businesses - Spanish Origin: 1972

MB-1 Minority-Owned Businesses: 1969